



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 28, NUMBER 35

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 1, 1959

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Although history will be the final judge of John Foster Dulles's accomplishments as Secretary of State, it is widely agreed that he was a man of rare courage, determination, and ability. These and other strong traits that he possessed were mentioned again and again in the flood of tributes that poured into Washington, D. C., last week from every corner of the globe.

Both world statesmen and everyday citizens recalled how, during his 6 years as architect of our nation's foreign policy, he worked tirelessly to meet the threat of communist expansion and to help secure a lasting peace.

The years that he spent as Secretary of State climaxed a long career of public service which was constantly guided by an interest in world affairs. As a university student, international lawyer, United States senator, and cabinet member, Mr. Dulles wanted to do all that he could to make this a better world. He will long be remembered as a man who never stopped trying as long as he had the strength to pursue his goal.

HAWAII PREPARES

Hawaii's last territorial legislature adjourned less than 2 weeks ago. The island is now preparing for a referendum on statehood to be held on June 27. Entry into the Union is sure to gain overwhelming approval. A primary election to choose candidates for a state legislature and for national offices will be held at the same time as the referendum. President Eisenhower will probably declare Hawaii a state during the late summer.

VISITOR FROM ABROAD

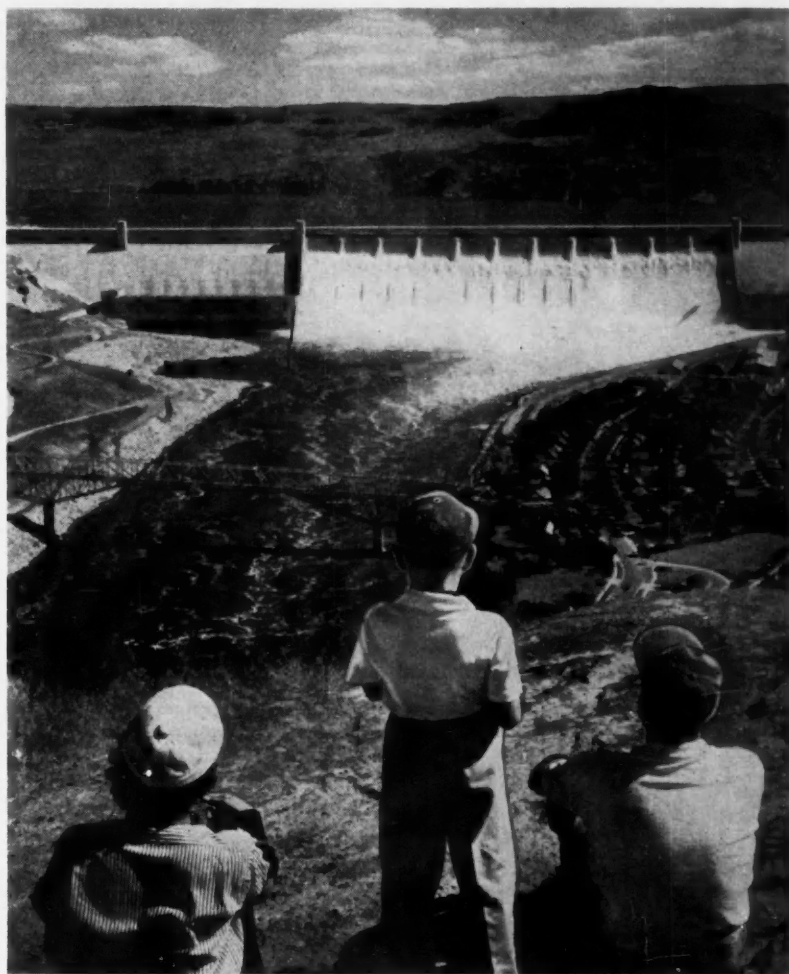
French Finance Minister Antoine Pinay brought pleasant news to this country during his visit here which ended last week. Most trips of French finance ministers to the United States since World War II have been for the purpose of borrowing money. Mr. Pinay, on the contrary, announced that French finances are in excellent shape. He declared that his country is preparing to repay more than \$100,000,000 of the money it owes the United States in advance of the date due.



Antoine Pinay

MORE EXCHANGES ASKED

Our country has proposed a 2-year extension of the cultural and technical exchange program which has been carried out with the Soviet Union since early 1958. Under the plan, about 1,700 Russians and Americans have been members of delegations making official visits to each other's country. Soviet officials have indicated that they are in favor of extending the agreement.



SCAPLEA FROM A. DEVAERT

WATER is one of many valuable resources which our nation needs to conserve. Great dams that hold back reservoirs are important to both farms and cities.

Our Natural Resources

We Are Using Many Methods of Conservation in Our Efforts To Provide Adequate Resources for the Future

WHILE Americans are enjoying their vacations this summer, Congress will be considering measures which would provide more public vacation lands for citizens of the future. The most prominent measure before the Congress is a bill which would permit the National Park Service to establish three national seashores.

The Park Service has been interested in acquiring possession of more land along the coasts of the United States for some time. The national seashores bill is the result of a survey made by the Park Service in 1955. This survey showed that only 240 miles of the 3,700-mile Atlantic and Gulf coasts were open to the public. The rest was privately owned. This study and others have aroused fears that Americans of the future will have little place to play—unless action is taken now.

The problem of preserving recreation resources for the future is receiving increasing attention. The recreation areas which we have now will not be adequate for the years ahead. By the year 2000 the United States may have more than 275,000,000 citizens. In the meantime, our country will not grow larger. On the con-

trary, the rapid spread of cities, the building of highways across undeveloped areas, and similar expansion will use up some of the land which is now unsettled.

Our national playgrounds—the national parks and forests—already are crowded during the peak vacation months. Each year more and more people visit these spots. In 1958 more than 68,000,000 persons visited the national forests alone. By 1969 the visitors are expected to number 130,000,000.

The preservation of recreation lands is one of this nation's newer conservation problems. Generally we have been more concerned with the natural resources upon which we depend for life—water, minerals, forests, and soil. Let us take a look at the situation facing the United States regarding these resources.

Minerals. Only in relatively recent times has real concern arisen in the United States about mineral resources. For many years this nation seemed blessed with an apparently endless supply of the major minerals. The development of modern industry changed this picture, however. Factories cannot operate without iron ore,

(Continued on page 2)

Algeria Remains Big Trouble Spot

De Gaulle Promotes Program For Ending the Conflict In North Africa

ONE year ago today—on June 1, 1958—Charles de Gaulle became Premier of France. Nowhere was his rise to power more enthusiastically endorsed than in France's North African territory of Algeria.

European settlers and French army personnel in that land were embittered over the French government's conduct of the long struggle against Algerian rebels, who claimed independence for their country. The war had dragged on inconclusively for 3½ years. When De Gaulle came to office, European settlers and French forces in Algeria had high hopes that the rebellion could be speedily put down.

Today—12 months later—many of the same people in Algeria who cheered De Gaulle's rise to power are bitterly hostile to him. They charge that he has failed to take the drastic steps which they consider necessary for ending the revolt.

On the other hand, many observers feel that the situation in Algeria is much brighter today than it was a year ago. While the revolt is not ended, these observers think that the moderate course which De Gaulle has followed is laying the groundwork for peace in this strife-torn country.

Land and Resources. The North African territory of Algeria lies directly across the Mediterranean Sea—only 2 hours by air—from France. With an area of 847,500 square miles, it is 4 times the size of France.

Along the Mediterranean lies a fertile coastal plain, 100 miles or so wide. In the mild, sunny climate are grown such products as wheat, citrus fruit, and grapes. Along the coastal plain are the sizable cities of Algiers (the capital), Oran, and Constantine.

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LIFE GOES ON for the boys and girls of Algeria. This studious little fellow is getting acquainted with the subject of reading in his small village school.

United States Needs to Conserve Natural Resources

(Continued from page 1)

coal, oil, and other resources. As American industry increased its productive power, its consumption of minerals increased, too.

Because of the speed with which we have used our resources, the United States faces the future as a "have not" nation in minerals. Oil is an example of a diminishing resource. The time is coming when we must surrender our title as the world's leading oil producer. At the end of 1958 our known resources of oil totaled some 30 billion barrels. This figure may seem large, but so is our consumption. During 1958 we used over 9,000,000 barrels of oil a day. Within 10 years this figure may jump to 14,000,000 barrels.

Our minerals will not vanish overnight. Experts consider our supplies of coal and natural gas ample for years to come. Our reserves of iron ore are high, although much of the ore is not of the best grade. But we are dependent on imports of minerals, and we will become even more dependent in the future. About one-fourth of our iron ore now comes from foreign sources. By 1975 we probably will have to import two-fifths of our supply. Today nine-tenths of our manganese, vital to the manufacture of steel, is imported. So is one-third of our copper, lead, and zinc. By 1975 we will depend on foreign supplies for from one-fourth to all of many important minerals.

The wealth which we take from beneath our soil cannot be replaced. We cannot create new deposits of iron ore, as we grow new trees. Conservation of minerals lies in other measures, and we are using these.

Avoiding waste is one means of conservation. The development of mechanical equipment for mining has reduced losses. Oil interests are constantly seeking new ways to conserve the oil and natural gas which are wasted now. Scrap metal is reclaimed and used again.

Science is finding new uses for the minerals we have, and developing synthetic materials to replace others. Taconite can be treated to produce iron ore. Clay may replace bauxite in making aluminum. Someday it may be economical to produce synthetic oil from coal. Man-made rubber already is a large industry.

Relatively few of the known minerals are used in manufacturing now. In the future science may discover uses for the untapped supplies of such minerals as silicon.

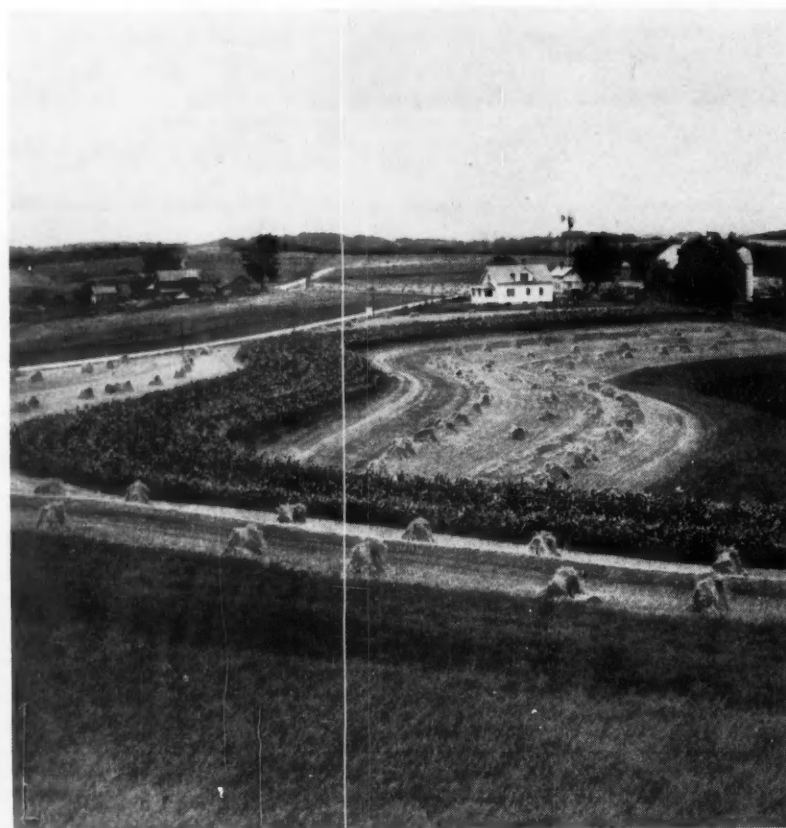
Moreover, the search continues for new deposits of minerals. The discovery of offshore deposits of oil in the Gulf of Mexico has added to our reserves. The United States is not completely explored. A few years ago geological maps covered about one-tenth of the country. It is possible that undiscovered mineral resources may be larger than those we already have.

Forests. Every American has an interest in forests. Wood is in many of the products we use every day—the newspapers we read, the homes we live in, the rayon in the clothing we wear.

Today our supplies of timber are adequate. The timber grown on the 489,000,000 acres of commercial forests found in this nation can meet the



WHEN SOIL is left unprotected, heavy rains beat on the ground and wash away valuable dirt. Rushing streams of water may leave the ground cut into gullies.



GOOD CONSERVATION methods help to protect valuable topsoil. Contour farming, for example, results in a good living for those who cultivate the land.

needs of our present population. As with other natural resources, however, we must consider the future. We will need to grow nearly twice as much timber as we now produce to supply our population of 275,000,000 in the year 2000.

Forestry experts agree that the land is capable of growing the timber we will need in the future. But trees must be planted now if they are to yield timber in 40 years.

What are we doing to meet our timber needs of the future? At present, we are planting more timber than

we are cutting. Trees are becoming a farm crop, like cotton. Over 1 billion trees were planted in 1958. State and federal forest programs are awakening small forest owners to the possibilities of scientific forestry. The Tree Farm System, a private program to encourage good forestry, has spread since its beginning in 1941 to include over 45,000,000 acres.

The national forests cover 181,000,000 acres. This land can be cut for timber under the supervision of the U. S. Forest Service. In the years ahead, greater use may be made of

these acres. Agriculture Secretary Benson has proposed a long-range program which would triple the timber yield of the national forests in the next 40 years.

Science has joined the fight to conserve trees. New sprays and insecticides are being used to combat the diseases and insects which together now kill more trees than any other destroyer. Industry is seeking ways to use the timber which now is wasted.

Despite the care with which increasing stretches of forests are being handled, there are weak spots in the forestry programs. Full use is not being made of all the commercial forest lands. Vast areas are underplanted. One out of every four acres is nearly idle, and an even greater area is only partially productive.

Land owned by the lumber industries and the state and federal governments is well managed, with supervised cutting and careful replanting. But over one-half of the commercial forest area is owned by citizens who have no connection with forestry. There is a great need to improve growing conditions on these and other small holdings.

Moreover, waste is commonplace. About one-fourth of the timber which is cut each year is not used for any purpose. It is left to rot in the woods or is wasted in manufacturing.

Fire protection in the forest lands is still inadequate. While most of the forests are protected from fire, in only 15% is the protection sufficient to meet the needs of the worst fire years, when losses are likely to be greatest.

Water. Water is a resource often taken for granted. Unless an excess supply results in a flood, or too little causes a drought, most Americans accept the fact that water is available when they need it.

In many places across the nation, however, water is becoming a serious problem. One-fourth of all Americans live in communities which are troubled by water shortages or poor water—or both. Many city dwellers accept without question ordinances which restrict their use of water during dry periods.

Many factors have contributed to the growing need for water conservation. Actually, the average daily rainfall in the United States is greater than the amount of water consumed each day. But this supply varies from place to place and from time to time.

Furthermore, most rainfall is allowed to run off the land to the sea. Years of cutting forests and draining swamps have handicapped nature in its method of holding water in the soil. In addition to losing water, we cannot make full use of all the surface water we have. The practice of dumping wastes into streams is widespread, and leaves the water unfit for human consumption.

We are using more water today than at any time in our history. Between 1900 and 1950 total water consumption in the United States increased four times. Today 285 billion gallons are used daily, and some experts say our consumption will double again by 1980. Most of our water is used in irrigation and manufacturing, and the amount needed for these purposes will increase in the future.

Action to conserve water has been

slower than for most natural resources. Federal activities in the area of flood control have aided in preventing the runoff of water. More recently, the government has assisted the states and local communities in protecting watersheds—the areas drained by streams.

The states now are showing greater interest in water conservation. Since 1955, 9 states have created new water resources agencies. More than three-fourths have passed important water laws. Local communities, industry, and the states are joining in a campaign to fight pollution of our nation's many streams.

The possibilities of refining salt water into fresh is one of the hopes for an adequate water supply in the future. Under present methods, such water is too costly for widespread use. However, the federal government is establishing five demonstration plants to continue its research program in this field.

Soil. The conservation of soil cannot be separated from the conservation of water. Flood control, watershed protection, and other measures which prevent water from running off the ground and carrying with it valuable topsoil are aids in fighting erosion—our most serious soil problem.

Erosion occurs when topsoil is lost. It may be carried away by water or by winds which blow over uncovered ground. When topsoil is gone, land is ruined for farming. Only these few uppermost inches of soil contain the foods which plants need to grow. So far, about 100,000,000 acres of once-good cropland have been ruined by erosion. This leaves about 460,000,000 acres of good farm land on which to grow the food and other crops we need.

Fortunately, the need for erosion control has been widely recognized. Soil conservation practices are generally an accepted part of modern farming today. Farmers have learned the value of rotating crops to replenish elements taken from the soil. The practice of contour farming is a great aid in preventing erosion.

Most of the farm land in the United States now is included in soil conservation districts. These districts are operated by farmers under state laws. Members receive the assistance of experts sent by the federal government to help in planning the best use of their land. By following scientific practices, these farmers are aiding in the conservation of what is probably our most valuable natural resource.

—By ALICE HAYWOOD



OUR COUNTRY is doing a better job of protecting forests than it did years ago. When trees are cut, seedlings are planted in their places, thus ensuring a new crop for future use.



ONE OF THE PAST tragedies that taught us the need for better conservation was the blowing away of rich topsoil in the dust storms of the 1930's. Many farmers found their crops and machinery buried in the dust.

Saving Our Resources

Are We Winning Battle Against Waste?

IN the early years of our history, little thought was given to conservation of natural resources. Our country was so richly supplied with farm land and dense forests that not many people foresaw the time when these resources might dwindle.

Nevertheless, some of the early settlers recognized the need for conservation from the start. The Dutch in Pennsylvania followed practices designed to prevent soil erosion by wind and rain. Other early Americans, among them Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, experimented with rotation of crops and other scientific farming methods.

A number of individuals and private groups during the 1700's and 1800's also protested loudly against the waste of our natural resources, and promoted efforts to conserve them. Among these were John James Audubon and Julius Sterling Morton.

Noted for his beautiful paintings of birds, Audubon helped organize a world-wide movement to save bird life in the early 1800's. Morton, who lived from 1832 to 1902, originated Arbor Day in America.

Despite these and other efforts to conserve our natural wealth, the average farmer and businessman gave little thought to conservation in bygone years. As a result, much land in eastern states was worn out by the early 1800's.

Dense forests covered nearly half the area east of the Mississippi River in colonial days. The forests were a valuable source of lumber for building homes and ships, and for charcoal, potash, and other products.

The early settlers cut down the best trees as fast as they could, and gave little thought to the future of these forests. By 1930—after 3 centuries—about half the forests in America had been cut down or burned over. Floods and soil erosion began to take their toll in farm land. Our supply of good lumber dwindled.

A similar situation developed in the case of oil, iron ore, and other natural riches. In addition to the rapid use of these resources, there has been waste in extracting them from the earth. In 1934, for instance, government officials reported that enough gas was wasted in a single oil field

to supply all the gas then used in American homes.

Uncle Sam began to take conservation steps as early as 1872, when the first national park—Yellowstone—was established. After that time, additional conservation measures were directed at the irrigation of dry lands and the saving of forests.

An irrigation division was established in the Geological Survey in 1888. The Secretary of the Interior was given power to protect reservoir sites and other areas that might be useful for irrigation purposes in years to come.

A Division of Forestry, now the U. S. Forest Service, was established in the Department of Agriculture in 1891. This office has the important task of fighting forest fires and searching for ways to improve our trees.

But a national policy of conservation wasn't adopted until 1908. At that time President Theodore Roosevelt appointed the National Conservation Commission with a noted forester, Gifford Pinchot, as its chairman. This group made the first inventory of our country's natural resources, and proposed many laws for their protection.

During Theodore Roosevelt's stay in the White House, some 234,000,000 acres of land were taken over by the federal government for reforestation, park development, and other forms of conservation.

Under the administration of President Franklin Roosevelt, further conservation programs were launched. During the business slump of the 1930's, many thousands of men and youths were put to work clearing forests of debris, planting trees, and doing other conservation tasks.

Since then, Uncle Sam has continued and enlarged upon many of the past programs to conserve our resources. State and local governments, as well as many private groups, also take part in conservation work.

Private groups along this line include the National Wildlife Federation, the Audubon Society, Friends of the Land, the Izaak Walton League, and the American Nature Association. In addition, such youth groups as the Boy and Girl Scouts, among others, also do important conservation work.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

Natural Resources

1. What is the thinking behind the plan to establish national seashores in the United States?
2. How has the position of the United States changed in regard to mineral resources since the beginning of this century? Why are we so dependent on an adequate supply of minerals?
3. What are some of the ways in which we are trying to conserve our minerals?
4. What is the Tree Farm System?
5. What are some of the faults which must be corrected if the United States is to receive full use of its commercial forest lands?
6. Why has the consumption of water increased so greatly in the United States since 1900?
7. What is topsoil? Why is its loss a matter of serious concern?
8. In what ways are soil and water conservation connected?

Discussion

1. Do you believe the United States is doing enough to insure an adequate supply of natural resources in the future? Why, or why not?
2. Do you consider the recreation resources within your community adequate for present needs? What steps might be taken to provide better facilities?

Algerian Problem

1. What differing opinions exist on the course which President Charles de Gaulle of France has taken to solve the Algerian problem?
2. Describe the land and people of Algeria.
3. How did the French get control of Algeria?
4. What views do the rebels put forth to support their actions?
5. How do the French defend their record in Algeria?
6. What steps is De Gaulle taking to bring an end to the conflict?
7. How have the rebels reacted to his offer of a cease-fire?
8. What are some of the main obstacles to a solution of the Algerian problem?

Discussion

1. Do you think France should retain control of Algeria? Why, or why not?
2. Do you believe that De Gaulle is taking the most effective approach to solving the Algerian problem? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. Identify Thomas Gates, and tell why he is in the news.
2. What reasons do officials give for increasing the number of Voice of America broadcasting stations?
3. Briefly describe some of the ways in which Israel is making new friends among nations outside the Middle East.
4. According to U. S. Attorney General Rogers, is Soviet spy activity in the United States increasing or decreasing?
5. Who is Ferhat Abbas? Tell something of his background.

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Pronunciations

Alberto Bayo—äl-bear'tō bī'yō
 Andrei Gromyko—än-drä' grō-mī'kō
 Antoine Pinay—än-twān' pē-nā'
 Charles de Gaulle—shārl' dūh gōl'
 Ferhat Abbas—fair'hāt āb'būs
 Maurice Couve de Murville—mō-rēs' kōv dūh myōr'vël
 Silvio Milazzo—sīl'vē-ō mil-āz'zō

The Story of the Week

New Defense Official Takes Over Duties

Thomas S. Gates is the new Deputy Secretary of Defense. He replaces Donald Quarles, who died a few weeks ago. Mr. Gates, who was Secretary of the Navy at the time of his selection to the No. 2 Pentagon post, was planning to retire from government service at the end of last month.

At the same time Mr. Gates' appointment was announced, Neil McElroy declared that he would remain as Secretary of Defense for an indefinite



THOMAS GATES has been named to replace Donald Quarles as Deputy Defense Secretary

period. Before the unexpected death of Donald Quarles, Mr. McElroy had also been planning to retire from the government.

Thomas Gates was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, 53 years ago. His father was president of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gates graduated from the university in 1928 and joined the investment banking firm of Drexel and Company. He became a partner in the firm in 1940.

During World War II he rose to the rank of commander in the U. S. Navy, and saw action in both the European and Pacific theaters of war.

In 1953, Mr. Gates was named Under Secretary of the Navy. He held this post until his appointment as Secretary of the Navy in 1957.

He is married and has 3 daughters. His favorite sports, for which he now has little time, are fishing and golf.

Voice of America Requests More Stations

A vast \$40,000,000 expansion program is being planned for the Voice of America during the next 5 years. If Congress provides the money, and foreign governments give their permission, 6 new overseas broadcasting stations will be added to the 8 now in operation.

The exact sites proposed for the new transmitting stations have not been made public. It is known, however, that they would be placed somewhere in Europe, Western Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean, and the Pacific. Negotiations for 2 stations in the Middle East have bogged down as governments in that unsettled area are wary of having U. S. propaganda broadcasts originate from their soil.

At the present time Voice of America broadcasts are beamed from stations in England, Germany, Mo-

rocco, Greece, Ceylon, the Philippines, Okinawa, and a U. S. destroyer anchored near Turkey.

VOA officials say that additional stations are needed to overcome heavy Soviet jamming and to compete with Russian propaganda broadcasts which have increased steadily in recent years. While our 8 Voice stations carry 600 hours of broadcasts a week, Russia's propaganda transmitters operate for a combined total of 2,500 hours during a 7-day period.

Israel Making Friends In Faraway Areas

During the 11 years since she became an independent nation, Israel has been encircled by hostile Arab states. These nations have tried to isolate her in every way possible.

Consequently, Israel is anxious to make friends in other parts of the world. She has gone a long way toward doing this by carrying on a program of economic and political cooperation with nations in Africa and Asia.

Ghana was recently extended the privilege of buying \$20,000,000 of goods from Israel on credit. In addition, the Jewish state is helping to finance Ghana's newly organized Black Star Shipping Line and is providing the technical training for personnel who will man this merchant fleet.

A group from Burma is presently in Israel studying modern farming techniques. In addition, a Burmese army contingent is observing the manner in which Israel defends her frontiers with citizen volunteers who both till the fields and guard the nation.

Finally, Israel is participating in student exchanges with many other nations, including Thailand, India, and Japan.

America's First Atomic Powered Surface Vessel

Work on America's first nuclear powered merchant vessel, the *Savannah*, is well under way. Construction is going ahead full speed at a Camden, New Jersey, shipyard. If all goes well, the combined cargo-passenger vessel should be ready for ocean testing by the spring of 1960.

A nuclear reactor will provide heat

to generate steam for the *Savannah's* turbines. An initial loading of atomic fuel could run the ship for 300,000 miles. This would be equal to about 3 years of ocean travel.

The *Savannah* will have to undergo many months of testing before it is ready for actual operation. Trials will take place at sea under the eyes of a joint committee composed of representatives of the Camden shipyard, the Maritime Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission. The ship's crew will go through a long period of special training.

When all these preparations have been completed, the *Savannah* will be ready to travel the trade routes of the world—a symbol of the peaceful, commercial value of atomic energy.

Capsule News Notes From Around the World

Attorney General William Rogers recently warned that Soviet spy activity is picking up in the United States. He based his remarks on a report given him by the director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover.

According to the report, the Russians are concentrating their espionage activities in the atomic and missile fields. In addition, attempts are being made to enlarge and revitalize Communist Party units across this country. Communist membership in the United States is now estimated at less than 5,000. No more than half of these persons are thought to be paying regular dues.

East Germany has purchased the ocean liner *Stockholm* from its Swedish owners. This is the ship that was involved in a disastrous collision with the *Andrea Doria* during 1956, when 55 persons were killed.

The liner will be used to provide recreation cruises for workers and government officials in the East German regime. The vessel can hold as many as 757 passengers.

Relations between the United States and Nasser's United Arab Republic appear to be gradually improving. A few weeks ago our country sold the UAR large quantities of wheat and other surplus agricultural commodities at a bargain price of \$24,000,000. We allowed that Middle Eastern coun-



ELECTIONS on the island of Sicily this summer may show that the communists have gained in strength

try to make the payment in Egyptian pounds rather than in dollars—of which she is very short.

Negotiations are also under way for resuming U. S. foreign aid and technical assistance programs which were suspended after Cairo's seizure of the Suez Canal in 1956.

Communists on the Italian island of Sicily are making a determined bid to regain control over the local government. They have been out of power since the late 1940's when they held a majority of seats in the Sicilian parliament.

The regional president of the island, Silvio Milazzo, has been forced to include the communists in his governing coalition. Mr. Milazzo, an anti-communist himself, fears they will become stronger unless living conditions on Sicily are improved.

Mr. Milazzo feels that the island is greatly overcrowded. He says that he may appeal to the United States to finance a mass emigration of Sicilians to countries in South America.

Thirty-One Nations Lend a Helping Hand

Thirty-one countries, including the United States, have agreed to participate in a World Refugee Year under the sponsorship of the United Nations. Between now and June 1960, an all-out effort will be made to assist millions of displaced persons in Europe, Asia, North Africa, and the Middle East.

Two weeks ago, President Eisenhower invited 160 business, civic, and religious leaders to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of discussing the contribution which our country should make to this effort. Among the measures which may be recommended is the easing of U. S. immigration restrictions.

The Soviet bloc of nations is not participating in the program, because many of the refugees have fled from communist-dominated areas.

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld estimates that 40 million men, women, and children have become refugees since World War II, and that 15,000,000 remain without permanent homes. The majority of these people have gone without aid because they do not fall under the jurisdiction of the United Nations.



PLANS ARE UNDER WAY for setting up six new Voice of America broadcasting stations in Europe, West Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean, and Pacific. This is Uncle Sam's answer to communist attempts to jam our broadcasts (see story).

The UN, for example, can do nothing to help East Germans entering West Germany because they possess German citizenship rights.

The World Refugee Year campaign will assist all displaced persons whether or not they fall under the jurisdiction of the United Nations. The following areas are among the main refugee centers in the world today:

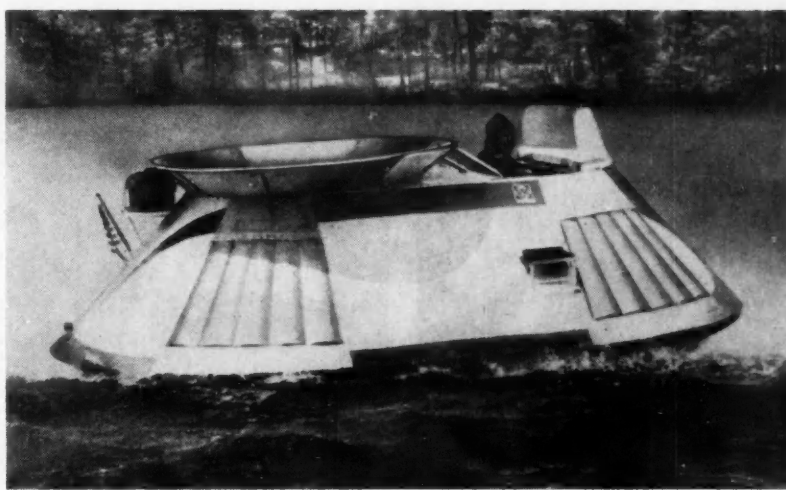
Europe has 120 camps. They are inhabited mainly by persons who have fled from communist East Europe. In addition, they contain victims of Hitler's World War II persecution.

During the past 10 years, Hong Kong has become a home for 1,000,000 persons escaping from Red China. Most of these people live in poverty. One-third of the refugee children in Hong Kong are victims of tuberculosis.

In the Middle East, there are nearly 1,000,000 Arab refugees—victims of the Arab-Israeli wars. The majority of them live on a few cents apiece per day.

Morocco and Tunisia have taken in 180,000 Algerians during the last few years. These people have left their country as a result of fighting between French and Algerian rebel forces.

India has seen the most recent flood of refugees. At least 12,000 Tibetans,



AN AIR-CAR, built by Curtiss-Wright Corporation, travels equally well on land or water. It rides over the surface of a lake by means of an air cushion. On land, the vehicle lifts itself several inches off the ground and travels in any direction. Plans call for mass production of air cars, but at present they are still in the experimental stage. The price of the vehicle will be about that of an automobile.

his followers worked for independence in a legal manner, shunning acts of violence. The Algerian revolt was 18 months under way before Abbas fled the country to take up the rebel cause.

Even now, as premier of the resistance government, he is considered a moderate who would like to bring a halt to the war with France. He does not appear willing, though, to settle for anything less than complete Algerian independence in return for an end to the fighting.

India and Pakistan Nearing Accord

India and Pakistan are said to be nearing agreement on the use of waters from the Indus River which flows through both of their territories. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, has been negotiating with leaders of the 2 Asian countries for several weeks in an effort to solve the 11-year-old dispute.

India is in the process of constructing a large dam on the river which, when completed in 1962, will cut off much of the water now flowing into Pakistan.

Under the new agreement, Pakistan will be guaranteed full control of 3 of the 6 major tributaries of the Indus. A billion-dollar irrigation system will be required to transport water from these 3 branches to areas which are affected by India's dam.

Mr. Black plans to ask the aid of countries such as the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Australia in financing the tremendous project.

Lack of Accord at Geneva Conference

As this paper goes to press, there is considerable pessimism in the free world over a lack of concrete results from the Foreign Ministers' Conference at Geneva. Russia turned down a 4-stage plan for German reunification put forth by the United States, Great Britain, and France. Under this proposal, a German peace treaty would not be signed until free elections were held in that country, and a single government established.

The Soviet Union does not want free elections in Germany because the communists would be defeated. Therefore, Russia has come out in favor of signing separate peace treaties with

East and West Germany. The United States, England, and France are absolutely opposed to the signing of separate pacts. Such a move would destroy all hope of German reunification.

The Berlin question was brought up in discussions following the debate on Germany as a whole. Nothing concrete has been decided on this issue either.

Russia was never enthusiastic over the idea of a foreign ministers' conference. Soviet officials favor a summit conference involving heads of states. In negotiations so far, Russia has appeared mainly interested in setting the stage for a summit meeting later this summer.

President Tubman Returned to Office

President William Tubman, during recent elections held in the African nation of Liberia, was voted back into office for another 4-year term. He first became chief executive in 1944. Prior to that, Mr. Tubman served as

an associate justice of Liberia's Supreme Court and as a member of the Senate.

Although many nations in Africa have shown a desire to remain neutral in the cold war, Liberia has always worked closely with the free world. In 1954, President Tubman made a 4-week visit to the United States.

Liberia became a self-governing republic in 1847 and received U. S. recognition as a nation in 1862. Many of its inhabitants at that time were former American slaves who had been given their freedom in this country.

The African nation—about the size of our state of Tennessee—now has a population of 1,250,000. The capital city of Monrovia has 40,000 residents. Liberia's chief products are rubber, iron ore, and diamonds. We buy 80% of the products which Liberia exports, while 60% of her imports come from the United States.

Spain Said to Be Scene of Revolt

According to General Alberto Bayo, technical adviser to the armed forces of Cuba, a rebellion is now going on in Spain against the Franco regime. General Bayo trained Fidel Castro and his original group of followers in Mexico before they landed in Cuba to fight ex-President Batista.

The general claims that he is also masterminding the revolt against Franco. He says that veterans of the Cuban rebel army are participating in the fighting along with anti-government elements from Spain.

According to Bayo, opponents of the Franco regime are employing the same tactics that Fidel Castro used in Cuba. He says they have already sabotaged airplanes and blown up trains.

Spain has made no mention of an armed rebellion within its borders, and the Spanish ambassador to Cuba has strongly denied the truth of General Bayo's claims.



FERHAT ABBAS, leader of the Arab rebels in Algeria, makes his headquarters in Cairo, Egypt (see story)

victims of Red Chinese aggression, have left their land since early spring of this year.

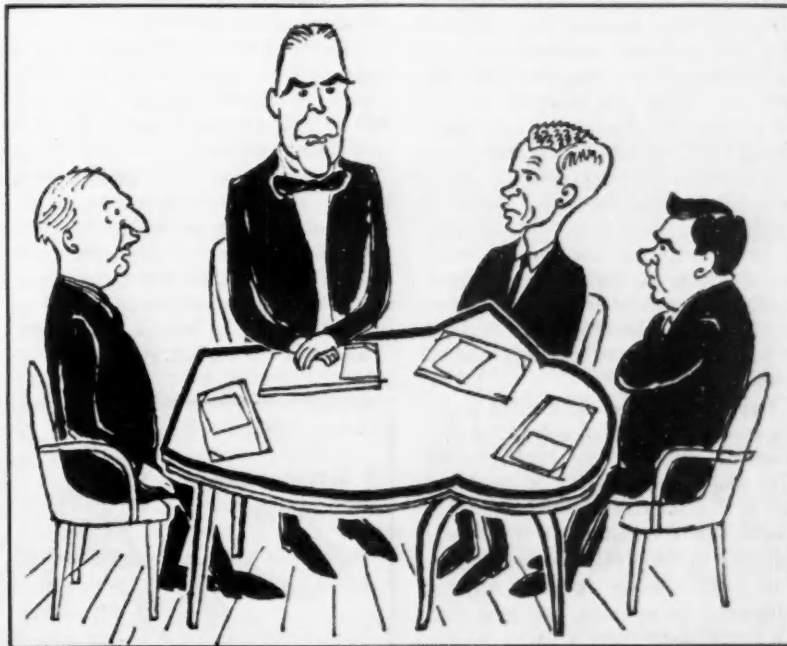
Ferhat Abbas Heads Rebel Algerian Regime

Ferhat Abbas is the chief political spokesman of the Algerian revolt against French rule. He is premier of a rebel government which has its headquarters in Cairo, Egypt. His regime, recognized by 15 nations, has received considerable financial aid from Arab states in the Middle East and North Africa.

Mr. Abbas, who is 59 years old, was originally trained for a job as a pharmacist. His interests soon turned to politics, however, and as a young man he began writing newspaper editorials.

At one time, Abbas felt that Algeria was rightfully a part of France, and that the 2 areas shared a common future. By 1943, he had come to favor an independent status for his country. In that year he formed a political party which stood for Algerian freedom.

Between 1943 and 1956, Abbas and



GENEVA TABLE TALK. "Well, we've agreed on something" is the caption on this cartoon from a London newspaper, published during the meeting of foreign ministers in Switzerland. The men sitting around the table are (from the left) Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Minister; Christian Herter, U. S. Secretary of State; Maurice Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister; and Andrei Gromyko, Russian Foreign Minister. Before the meeting actually got under way, there was a controversy between the Soviet Minister and those representing western countries over seating arrangements at the conference.



PHOTO BY GERTRUDE SAMUELS, NEW YORK TIMES

FRENCH SOLDIERS on the streets of Algiers, capital city of Algeria, remind the people that trouble continues between their North African land and France

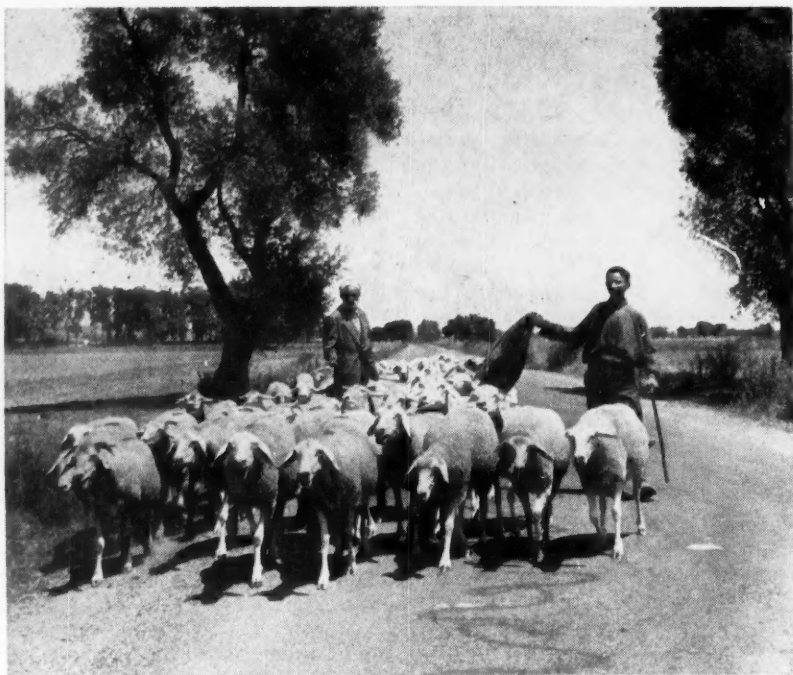


PHOTO BY GERTRUDE SAMUELS, NEW YORK TIMES

SHEPHERDS watching their flocks make a picture that never changes. Herdsmen, laborers, and farm workers make up the largest part of the native population.

France-Algeria

(Continued from page 1)

Back of the coastal belt rise the rugged Atlas Mountains. Here are found deposits of iron, zinc, copper, and other minerals.

To the south are the vast wastes of the Sahara. This region makes up about 85% of Algeria. In recent years this bleak area has assumed new importance with the discovery of oil and natural gas beneath the desert sands.

Algeria's People. About 10,000,000 people live in the North African territory (as compared to 43,600,000 in France). Almost 9 out of every 10 are Arabs or Berbers. Both groups follow the Moslem religion.

Slightly more than 1,000,000 of the region's residents are of European descent. Most are French, but some are of Spanish and Italian origin. Many of these families have lived in Algeria for several generations.

The French and other European settlers have long held most of the best jobs. Many live on comfortable farms which they and their forebears have developed with painstaking labor. Others are businessmen or government employees.

As a group, the Moslems are much poorer than the European residents. Most Arabs and Berbers make a living as industrial laborers, farm workers, or herdsmen. About 25% lack regular jobs.

Ties with France. In ancient times, Algeria was a Roman colony. Later, Moslems conquered the land. In the 17th and 18th centuries, Algeria was one of the Barbary States from which pirate bands sailed forth to plunder shipping in the Mediterranean Sea.

In 1830, France invaded Algeria, conquered the country, and took over the government from a native leader. It was ruled under military law for many years, but in 1871 a civil government was set up.

In recent times, Algeria has been regarded by the French as a part of France, at least for governing purposes. In 1947, the North African territory was first given the right to send representatives to the National Assembly in Paris. An elected Algerian lawmaking body had the power to deal with many local problems.

For Arab nationalists, these moves toward self-rule were not enough. In 1954 rebellion broke out as native nationalists vowed to win independence for their land. Over the past 4½ years, ambushes, bombings, and hit-and-run attacks have taken place throughout much of Algeria. On occasions, pitched battles have occurred between the rebels and French troops.

Some months ago, De Gaulle said that the number of dead include 7,200 French soldiers, 77,000 Algerian rebels, 1,500 French civilians, and more than 10,000 Moslem civilians. Many Moslems loyal to the French have been murdered by the rebels.

The top rebel leader is Ferhat Abbas. He is Premier of the Arab rebel government whose headquarters have been in Cairo, Egypt. Egypt and other Arab lands are supporting the Algerian nationalists.

Rebels' Views. The basic views of the Algerian nationalists may be summarized as follows:

"Algeria deserves independence, and most natives want it. France, however, is stubbornly trying to keep control of her colonial holdings for her own selfish reasons.

"The argument that Algeria is a part of France is only an excuse by which the French try to justify their actions. Algeria is separated from France by more than 200 miles of sea, and is on a different continent. It is no more a part of France than Cuba is a part of the United States.

"Algeria's government has always been run for the benefit of the French. European settlers hold most of the good cropland and fill nearly all of the top jobs. To keep their hold on the country, the French have made concessions during the past year, but the fact remains that the true natives of Algeria are not getting the benefits that are due them in their own country.

"Considering that the French have controlled Algeria since 1830, they should have accomplished much more in developing the country and raising living standards. If given the chance, native Algerians will do a better job than the French have done. Algeria deserves independence every bit as much as do neighboring Morocco and Tunisia, both of which won their freedom in 1956."

French Argument. The stand of the French government on the situation in Algeria is put forth in these words:

"When France took over Algeria, the territory was a backward, undeveloped region, mostly uninhabited except for a tiny, coastal area. It lacked an established political system. Disease was widespread.

"Under French leadership, Algeria forged ahead, a stable political system was set up, and disease was eliminated. Living standards shot upward for all people. Today Algerians are far better off than they would have been if the French had not supplied leadership.

"The rebels represent only a small

fraction of the Moslem population. Most natives are loyal to France, and many serve in military units fighting the rebels. If the French left Algeria, the most brutal action would surely be taken by the rebels against those people as well as against Europeans who have made homes for themselves in Algeria.

"Actually it is Egypt and other Arab lands that—with communist encouragement—are arming the rebels and egging them on. We must not permit Egypt or the Reds to get control of Algeria. Our bases in North Africa are essential for the defense of the free world."

De Gaulle's Efforts. How is the French President trying to end the fighting in Algeria? What headway has he made during the past year in bringing the long struggle to a conclusion?

De Gaulle is staking his hopes to a large degree on a 5-year program aimed at raising living standards in Algeria. He is also giving the Moslem population a bigger voice in the government. Through these programs, he hopes to satisfy the great majority of the natives and to keep Algeria tied closely to France.

Among the French leader's objectives are the following: to bring about a 5% annual increase in the standard of living; to create 400,000 new jobs in the next 5 years; to build 1,000,000 new dwelling units in the same period; to provide schooling for all young Algerians within 8 years; and to distribute 625,000 acres of land in small holdings to impoverished Moslem farmers.

De Gaulle has taken various other steps to win the support of Algeria's native population. He urged them to take part in last fall's balloting on a new constitution for France. Even though rebel leaders warned Moslems not to vote, more than 80% of Algeria's registered voters did so, including surprising numbers of Moslem women. They voted by a 19-to-1 margin in favor of the new constitution. This was regarded by French leaders as a clear-cut endorsement of De Gaulle's policies by the great majority of Algeria's Moslems.

When balloting for the National Assembly took place later, it was specified that at least two-thirds of Algeria's 71 deputies should be Moslems.



ALGERIA is 4 times the size of France. The North African land is about 2 hours by air from Paris, France, across the Mediterranean Sea.

De Gaulle invited nationalists to run for office, hoping that their inclusion in the Assembly would open the way for negotiations over the rebellion. However, nationalists boycotted the balloting, and all Moslem deputies elected were those who strongly supported union with France.

Rebel Reaction. De Gaulle has invited rebel leaders to come to Paris to negotiate a cease fire. He has promised that he would offer them "honorable conditions." At the same time, he has ordered the release of a considerable number of Moslems held in prison camps.

Whether De Gaulle's policy of moderation will induce the rebels to enter into negotiations remains to be seen. Top military commanders among the Moslem nationalists are said to be determined to continue the struggle. They have rejected De Gaulle's invitation to negotiations in Paris, but have left the door open to a possible meeting on neutral soil.

What may determine the outcome of the struggle in the long run is the attitude of the great masses of the Algerian natives. Today a common estimate is that 20% of the Moslem population is on the side of the French; 20% on the side of the rebels; and the remainder are undecided, waiting to see which side will win before committing themselves.

It is undoubtedly true that most of the natives are tired of the war and want peace. It is also generally agreed that De Gaulle is more popular among the native population than any other Frenchman in years. These factors may help to create an atmosphere conducive to negotiation.

Serious Obstacles. On the other hand, a number of obstacles confront De Gaulle in his efforts to solve the Algerian problem. One stumbling block is the attitude of many of the country's European settlers.

A considerable number are bitterly opposed to De Gaulle's policy of moderation. They want complete integration of Algeria within France, and are against concessions to the Moslem population.

So far, these extremists have been kept in check. De Gaulle has acted firmly to keep control of the army in Algeria, and today the settlers cannot count on the army's support in their demands for extreme measures. The French President has replaced many army officers who were working hand-in-hand with Algeria's European settlers with military personnel who are completely loyal to him.

Perhaps a more serious obstacle to ending the war is the outside support which Arab rebels are receiving. Except for the arms and financial assistance which they are getting from other lands, they would not be able to carry on the rebellion effectively.

The Arab League (a union of the Arab countries of the Middle East) voted to contribute \$34,500,000 to support the Algerian rebels. Russia is supporting the rebels, and Red China is said to have offered Algerian nationalist leaders credits worth \$24,000,000 to keep up the struggle.

It is possible that this support from communist nations may backfire. Gamal Nasser, Egypt's leader, has become highly critical of the Reds in recent months. He is said to fear that the Algerian rebels are becoming too dependent on the help of the communists. Under such circumstances, it may be that Nasser will advise the rebels to negotiate with De Gaulle.

—By HOWARD SWEET



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS in Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaya, show the Moorish influence. This modern city, in the heart of Malaya's tin-mining district, has a population of 315,000. A large percentage of the people are Chinese.

Malaya Ponders Union

Singapore May Seek to Unite with Her

WILL Singapore ask to unite with Malaya now that the British colony has taken a big step toward self-rule? Malaysians wonder whether tiny Singapore, which is located on the southern tip of Asia's Malayan Peninsula, will seek to be united with their country. At one time both lands were part of a single British colony. But Malaya became an independent country in 1957, while Singapore continued as a British possession.

Over the week end, Singapore's voters chose a 51-seat legislature with power to handle local affairs. For the time being, Britain will continue to control the territory's defense and foreign affairs, as she has done since taking over Singapore in 1824. In time, though, Singapore is expected to become completely independent of London's control.

The tiny island of Singapore has 225 square miles of land. Most of its 1,500,000 inhabitants live in the big port city of Singapore, from which the colony gets its name.

Though Malaya would like to have Singapore as its own, many of the

Asian country's people have misgivings about a union of the 2 lands. Large numbers of native Malaysians fear that their country, which already has a big Chinese population, might be dominated by the Chinese if Singapore became a part of Malaya.

Nearly half of Malaya's 6,447,000 inhabitants are of Chinese ancestry. In Singapore, they outnumber native Malaysians by about 10 to 8. Though most Chinese in Malaya and Singapore are loyal citizens of those lands, some are communists who seek to establish a Red dictatorship there. Almost all Communist Party members in that part of the world are Chinese.

Geography. Malaya is a diamond-shaped country with an area of 50,690 square miles—about the size of Florida. It extends south from the narrow isthmus which joins it to the southeast corner of Asia. The country's backbone is a jungle-clad mountain range, which runs roughly from north to south, dividing the coastal plains. In the south is a lowland.

The peninsula is about 700 miles long and varies in width from 45 to 200 miles. About 40,000 square miles of Malaya's territory are covered by a trackless jungle, where the trees make a solid roof of green 100 feet above ground. The only fully cleared parts of the country are the long stretches down the west coast, an area in the north, and some open ground along the rivers.

History. For centuries, Malaya was the object of colonial rivalry among the European powers. The Dutch, Portuguese, and British contended for many years for influence on the peninsula.

As early as 1592, Britain sent a trading vessel to the Malayan state of Penang. A thriving trade was established, and in 1790 Penang was ceded by a native sultan to the British. Three years later, Britain seized Malacca from the Dutch, and in 1824 got control of the island of Singapore. From these footholds, the British extended their influence over the entire peninsula.

In World War II, Japan seized Malaya, but the British returned in

1945. They reorganized the government as a first step in granting independence. Malaya's first national elections were held in 1955. Then, in August 1957, the Asian land was granted full independence.

Communist Threat. Shortly after World War II, native Reds attempted to take over Malaya. Working through trade unions, they tried by legal methods to gain political control. When their civil campaign failed, they turned to violence.

For some years, Malaya erupted in terrorism and jungle warfare. Operating from hideouts in the dense jungles, the communists burned property, slashed rubber trees, and murdered anyone who came within range of their guns or knives.

Then in the early 1950's, when British and Malayan forces began an all-out drive against the Red terrorists, the tide turned. Little by little, the communist strength dwindled.

Today there are still an estimated 2,000 Reds holding out in the jungles. But at the moment, they don't appear to pose a serious threat to the Malaysians.

Unbalanced Economy. Though Malaya is potentially a rich country, many of its inhabitants live on the edge of poverty much of the time. They eke out a living by working on the large rubber plantations, or as laborers in the tin mines.

If Malaya is to become a really prosperous land, the nation's economy must be put in better balance. Today, tin and rubber account for 80% of exports. Production of these 2 products supports almost three-fourths of the working population. As long as tin and rubber bring good prices, there is some prosperity in the land.



RICE is an important crop in Malaya, and when it's harvest time everybody in the family turns out to help. This young man balances sheaves of rice on a long pole while carrying the grain back to his village to be stored for later use.

But when prices fall, there is widespread hardship.

Malaya is the world's largest source of natural rubber, producing almost half of the global supply. The Asian land's mines turn out a third of the world's tin.

Plans are now being made to increase rice and cacao production, and to encourage more Malaysians to cultivate plots of land as farmer-owners. The discovery of bauxite deposits (aluminum ore) may help put a broader base under the economy, and curb the "boom and bust" cycle from which Malaya has long suffered.

In addition, Malaya is experimenting with new farm crops, including a new type of fibre-producing grass.

—By ANTON BERLE



MALAYA'S territory and population may be enlarged some day by the annexation of Singapore. At present, Malaya is about the size of Florida. It has a little more than 6,400,000 people.

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

Editorial views on plans to establish an Inter-American Development Bank.

"A New Loan Bank Could Aid Latin America," an editorial in the Kansas City Times.

For years Central and South American nations have wanted a hemisphere loan bank to provide money for such developments as hospitals, schools, roads, and industries. But the United States consistently was reluctant to take part, saying that there was enough money already available from other sources, such as the Export-Import Bank.

Without the wealth and backing of Uncle Sam, a hemisphere bank would have been meaningless. But last fall this country changed its attitude, largely as a result of apparently growing anti-U. S. feeling in Latin America. Representatives of the 21 republics drew up articles of agreements for the bank, which would have a capitalization of 1 billion dollars. Some 450 million would come from the U. S., the remainder from the other hemisphere countries. Now the President has asked Congress to approve U. S. participation.

Through recent years, Latin American countries have received money from various loan agencies. But these nations long have felt that they have been getting only relatively minor amounts from the established sources. They are convinced that they could benefit more from a strictly hemisphere bank of their own. Although the U. S. would be a major contributor, the effect would be a hemisphere community project.

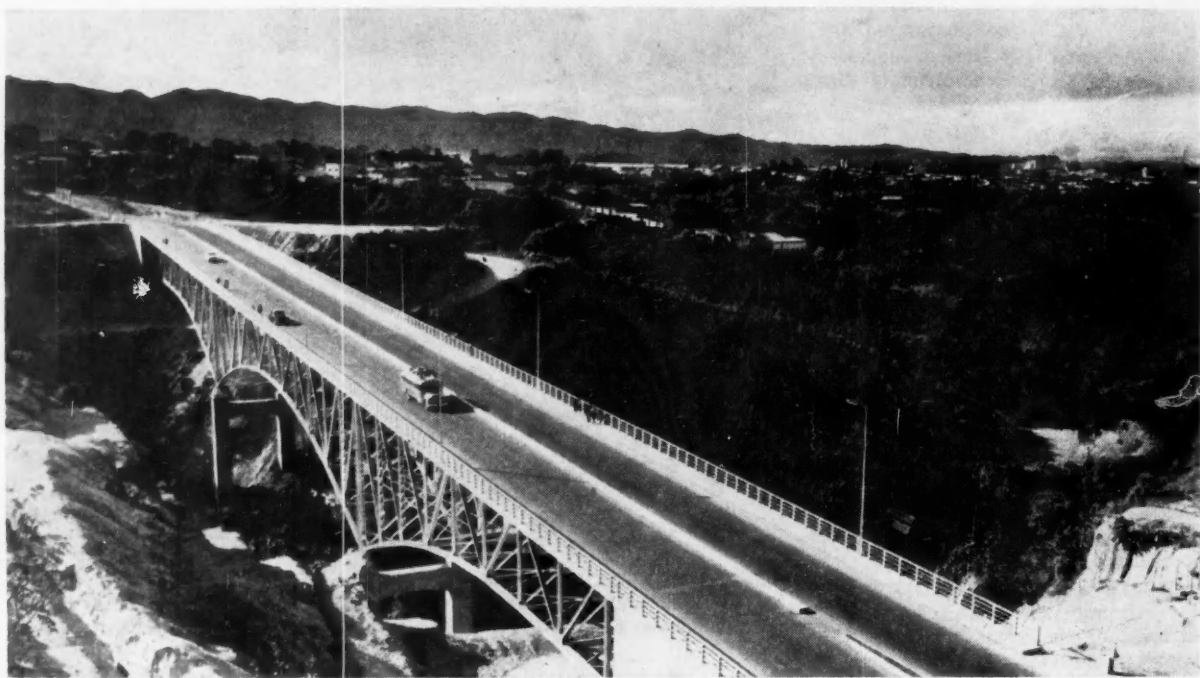
The new bank could contribute to a growing spirit of hemisphere cooperation and friendship. It should stimulate physical improvements in such fields as highways and housing. In general, it should help meet the tremendous demands of the swiftly-growing Latin American population.

"Growing Pains," an editorial in the Washington Post and Times Herald.

A new economic program for Latin America is moving ahead, even if fitfully and slowly. President Eisenhower's message to Congress urging approval for an Inter-American Development Bank marks another step forward.



LORD BOYD ORR, a food expert who has just returned to Scotland from a trip to Red China, reports that the communists have raised food production by 50 to 100 per cent in the last 3 years



GUATEMALA is proud of a new bridge on the Atlantic Highway to the Caribbean. The bridge, which was built with the help of the World Bank, is an example of the type of improvements which might be made with loans from the proposed Inter-American Development Bank. Financial aid might also provide for building schools, hospitals, and industries.

The important point to bear in mind is that most of this country's contribution would come back to United States ports in the form of purchases. And as the Latin American economies begin really to expand, entire new markets will open up for wares from the North American supermarket.

It needs to be stressed that the Bank is visualized only as part of a total development plan. Some Latin Americans may have an unrealistic idea of what else the United States could do—witness Fidel Castro's woolly-minded proposal for a \$30 billion giveaway program, a proposal which finally the Cubans themselves wisely withdrew. But there is also a good deal of hard sense south of the border. The other day, Ambassador Antonio Carrillo Flores, of Mexico, made an important and thoughtful speech outlining one area which deserves more attention. This is the need of assuring "equitable participation in the benefits of international trade."

What the Ambassador hopes can be found is a formula for "entering into international agreements which, when necessary, would adjust production to the levels of consumption." The problems this poses are formidable, but the vices of the present free-for-all system can produce devastating results in a raw-material-producing country. If ways can be found to stabilize the movement of trade and keep a floor under world prices, then the need for stopgap loans and disaster aid will be enormously reduced.

"Recreation vs. Contemplation," an editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

There is a disturbing overtone in the hope of Richard E. McArdle, chief of the Forest Service, that the use of national forests for mass recreation will more than double in the next 10 years.

National forests certainly should be available for national use, but is a forest still a forest after it has been adapted to mass recreation? Of course some are almost as domesticated as pastures. Others, however, are still

wilderness; and roads, lodges, restaurants, boat docks, and gasoline stations—essential to mass recreation—annihilate wilderness. Surely, a bit of it should be preserved.

The over-running of Yellowstone and the other national parks illustrates the government's dilemma. Somehow it seemed undemocratic to keep automobiles out of the parks, but once they were thrown open to Americans on wheels some parts of the parks were despoiled of their grandeur. The forest problem might not be quite so difficult if greater efforts were made to save more of our remaining wilderness from commercial exploitation. Then a bit here and there might more readily be preserved for contemplation.

"Lord Orr's Startling Report," an editorial in the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

One of the most unexpected statements to come out of the Far East is a report by Lord Boyd Orr, world-famous authority on agriculture and nutrition. Orr reports that Red China's historic food shortages have been virtually eliminated via scientific tillage and fertilizing, so that food production under the commune system has been increased by from 50 to 100 per cent over the past 3 years.

Lord Orr is no Communist. His professional reputation is impeccable. The 79-year-old Scot is neither a Laborite nor a Socialist. He was elected to Parliament in the 40's as an Independent. He is a Nobel prize-winner, a fellow of the Royal Society, and a director in several banks and industrial corporations.

Orr attributes the remarkable improvement in Chinese food production to deep plowing (instead of the traditional "earth-scraping") and to large scale, scientific use of fertilizers and insecticides.

"You have to look to find a weed in the fields," Orr told correspondents, "and to see a fly in China is a case for amazement. All flies have been killed; so have rats and other pests. China has one-quarter of the world's population, but seems capable of feeding it well."

This truly remarkable improvement, if true, poses as yet unpredictable implications in the international political and economic spheres.

The British scientist also attributes the increase in production to the establishment of the commune system, some 26,000 groups of from 20,000 to 80,000 persons. These, as we know, are a Chinese modification of the Soviet slave labor camp, with the individual a faceless cog in a machine based on the "contract system," under which the communes bind themselves to deliver to government agencies a rigidly fixed amount of products, agricultural or industrial.

What makes Orr's report important is his conclusion that, under ruthless regimentation of vast manpower, the commune system has been made to work.

"Language Studies and the West," from Editorial Research Reports.

In general, U. S. language teachers have been delighted with the financial support and growing official interest in their specialty. But some professional linguists doubt that the current spate of activity can be expected to yield the desired results. The linguists believe that present methods of teaching need a complete overhaul.

Although every American who attends college is necessarily exposed to 1 or more foreign languages, tests have shown that only 1 in every 4 recruits of the U. S. foreign service retains a usable knowledge of any alien tongue. Dr. Mortimer Graves, a U. S. language specialist, believes that multiplication of language courses is the wrong approach.

What Americans need, Graves thinks, is "language sophistication"—a grasp of structure rather than rote learning of words and grammatical forms. For this, he says, there must be a "new curriculum presented by a body of new teachers trained in new ways and armed with a great new panoply of new tools of teaching, study, and research." Otherwise, no matter how numerous and how exotic the languages taught in our schools, Americans will still find the world a Tower of Babel.

